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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Situation in the Dominican Republic
(Report # 269 - As of 4:30 pm EDT)

The increasingly bitter rebel verbal attacks on the US and Imbert are now being echoed and amplified by both Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The rebel radio has stepped up the viciousness of its attacks on the US. Accusations of "atrocities" at "US concentration camps" are being levied by the broadcasts, although, as the US Ambassador points out, the US detention center is now empty. In addition, the rebel radio shrills that the "hated Marines" came to the Dominican Republic with the sole objective of "smashing blood and fire, systematically violating the ceasefire, murdering defenseless civilians," and the like.

Alternating with their anti-US theme, the rebels threaten to burn Santo Domingo and to take the war to the countryside if they are pressed. For example, rebel Radio Santo Domingo (Constitutionalist) broadcast this morning that "3,000 men are prepared to take up arms...to destroy the traditional forces of repression...headed by the gorilla Wessin and the assassin of Puerto Plata, Antonio Imbert."

Recently rebel charges have been appearing rather quickly in Cuban media, and the US Ambassador in Santo Domingo believes that it is clear that the rebels have some system for getting their line to Radio Havana. Moreover, as noted below, there are similarities between the rebel charges and the line put forth by Cuba at the UN.

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At yesterday's session of the UN Security Council the Cuban delegate, Miguel Alonso, let fly with a free-swinging diatribe--so free-swinging in fact that the Bolivian delegate protested the "harsh and uncalled for language."

Alonso railed against the "genocide, murder, torture, and bribery" used by the US and Imbert. He added that US troops were there "to ensure the sack-ing of the country" and to protect the big business interests. As far as the Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF) was concerned, Alonso considered it "part of the Johnson doctrine of asphyxiating sovereignty and strangling the people of the world, especially Latin America." After describing the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) Jose Mora as "grovelling," Alonso said that Cuba expected the following from the Security Council:

- a) recognition of the "Constitutionalist Govern-ment;"
- b) effective implementation of the cease-fire;
- c) immediate departure of US troops at the orders of the Security Council;
- d) "caging of Imbert outlaws" and handing them over to the justice of the Dominican people;
- e) abolition of the OAS on "grounds of inepti-tude and servility."

Apart from the Cuban blast, the Council meeting was largely a rehashing of previous statements. Jordan, France, and Uruguay vaguely favored expand-ing the UN's role in the Dominican crisis, and, true to form, the Soviet delegate registered his "strong and firm opposition" to the US actions.

Moscow is also propagandizing alleged atrocities committed in the Dominican Republic. Yesterday Tass carried a complaint made by the secretary of the "Patriotic Dominican Front" in New York which claimed that Imbert's "terror machine" was arresting and executing Dominican youths. The article demands the

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sending of observers from the UN and UN Human Rights Commission to end these "criminal actions" which if allowed to continue "will reach genocide proportions."

Confronted with criticism of his and the UN's role in the Dominican crisis, Jose Mayobre, the UN special representative in the country, has stressed to the OAS ad-hoc committee that he has no desire to broaden his mandate from that of an "observer and reporter." Mayobre, whose partiality toward the pro-Bosch forces has been evident, also indicated that he thinks that any "third force" formula to establish a non-political government would fail and that the Guzman formula offered more promise.

Nevertheless, Ambassador Bunker reports that it appears that Mayobre is, by his very nature, unable to refrain from becoming involved in the substance of the crisis. Mayobre has continued to meet with both Imbert and Caamano concerning "solutions" to the political impasse. In talking to the Salvadoran representative on the OAS committee, Mayobre said that Caamano had softened his position on the 1963 constitution and might delay the implementation of certain of its provisions. However, Caamano supposedly insisted on the "integrity" of the present rebel congress. Mayobre added that the rebels had established a special committee to deal with the OAS. This committee consists of Caamano, Hector Aristy, Jottin Cury, Antonio Guzman, Salvador Jorge (Guzman's confidant), and Anibal Campagna (president of the rebel senate).

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has formulated its initial plan of action. The commission anticipates a three point effort consisting of: 1) a statement signed by both rebels and loyalists pledging respect for human rights; 2) recommendations to both sides for improvement of conditions; and 3) a request for a prisoner exchange. After meeting with persons from both camps and visiting the prisons, the commission estimated that the loyalists hold some 2,000 prisoners and the rebels between 200 and 300. The US Ambassador notes that the embassy's estimate of prisoners had been 2,000-2,200 held by loyalists and 300-700 detained by rebels.

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Latin American contingents in the Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF) are playing an increasingly more active role in maintaining the ceasefire. The Latin American Brigade, instead of US forces, is now patrolling almost all of the eastern section of the International Safety Zone. This brigade is composed of the "Fraternity Battalion"--a joint Brazilian, Nicaraguan, Honduran unit--plus an additional Brazilian battalion. The Brazilian troops have not yet come under rebel fire. Lieutenant General Palmer hopes that rebel ceasefire violations would decline if Latin American troops were deployed around such frequently attacked sites as the electric power plant. IAPF General Alvim has already placed members of the Costa Rican contingent on the perimeter of the rebel-held area, evidently hoping that this may also cut down ceasefire violations.

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